Election Notice.

In accordance with the power vested in the Cabinet by the Constitution of the Kingdom, and in persuance with a resolution this day adopted by such Cabinet, MONDAY, the 12th day of September next, is hereby appointed as the day upon which the Election of Nobles and Representatives to the Legislature, shall be held.

LORRIN A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior. Honolulu, August 1, 1887,

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, HOSOLULU, Aug. 1st, 1887.

Mr. W. J. Booke has this day been appointed Secretary of the Board of Health.

Dr. Dugald Campbell has this day been appointed Government Physican for the District of Walmen, Kanal, vice Dr. John Borland, deceased, Dr. Benjamin D. Bond has this day been appointed Government Physician for the District of Kohala, Hawall, vice Dr. L. S. Thompson, re-

Dr. Charles A. Peterson has this day been appointed Government Physician for the District of Lahaina. Mani, and for the Islands of Molokei and Lanal, vice Dr. Bolando Kuchn.

GEO. TROUSSEAU, M. D., 1178-21 4.21 President Board of Health.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR. HONOLULE, Aug. 3, 1887.

William Wond, Esq., has this day been aypointed a Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Kona, Island of Onlyg, vice A. C. Smith, resigned. The Board now consists of:

D. Kahann, Jacob F. Brown, William Wond. L. A. THURSTON. Minister of Interior.

J. W. Hasheo, Esq., has this day been appointed Commissiones of Private Ways and Water Rights, for the District of Ewa and Walamar, Island of Ouhu. The Roand none consists of . ..

A. Kauhi, J. W. Opensi, J. W. Haahee. L. A. THURSTON. Minister of Interior.

A. T. ATKINSON, Esq., has been appointed by the Board of Education, Inspector General of Schools for the Kingdom. By order of the Board of Education

W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary, Department of Education, Aug. 1, 1887.

Mm C. H. Dickey, has been appointed by the Board of Education, School Agent for the district of Makawan, Island of Mani, vice Mr. W. F.

By order of the Board of Education, W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary. Department of Education, Aug. 1, 1887, 1-8t 1177-8t

Ma. R NEWTON, has been appointed by the Board of Education, School Agent for the district of Laburus and Laual, vice the late H. Wallace. By order of the Board of Education.

W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary, Department of Education, Aug. 1, 1887, 1-61, 1177-3;

Amendment to Section €6.

Of the Rules and Regulations for administering | SECOND PRECEDURE -M. Dickson, Chairman; E. to Officials, Subjects and Residents, the Oath S. Kimokeo, Frank Halstend. to support the Constitution and Laws: providing for the Registration of Voters, and of Holding Elections for Nobles and Representatives. published July 25, 1887.

Section 20 of the said above mentioned Rules and Megulations is hereby amended so as to read "25. The bullet for Representatives shall con-

sist of a matte paper ticket, and the ballot for J. B. Alexander, Moke. Nobles of a blue paper ticket, upon which there shall appear no word, motto, devise, sign or symbol, other than the name of the office and name ce names of the cardidate or candidates voted

"Such ballot shall be written or printed, or partir written and partly printed, only in black. Such writing or printing shall be upon one side of the ballot only. "Such ballots shall be rectangular, and shall

be not more than four and one-half (4%) inches. and not less than (4) inches long : and not more than three and one-half (0%) inches, or less than (3) inches wide. They shall be of paper furmished by the Minister of the Interior, free of

"No bullet enclosed in an envelope shall be received or counted."

WILLIAM L. GREEN. Minister of Finance. GODFREY BROWN LIBRER A. TRUESTON, Minister of the Interior.

CLAURNCE W. ASHFORD. Attorney-Gyneral. Alticiant Hule, August 8, 1887. 6-6: 1178-1m

List of Inspectors of Election.

Wittenas by Section I of the Rules and Regulations for Administering to Officials, Subjects and Residents the Outh to Support the Conwillington and laws; providing for the Registranson of Voters, and Building Estections for Nobles and Representatives, made and pub-Eshed by the Cabinet on the Eth day of July. 87 the Minister of Interior is anthorized to issur committeelons to such and so many persons in the different Electoral Districts of the Kingdom as to such Minister may seem fit and necessary, to administer said ouths, which persons thus commissioned shall be known as the Inspectors of Election of the Islatricts or Politing Precincts for which they are respectively commissioned and by Section 14 of said Fules and Regulations said Minister is further authorized to designate one Board of Inspectors of Election for each Election District to Register Voters for

Now managenes in pursuance with, and acting under such authority. I do hereby appoint and commission the following named persome as Inspectors of Election for the several Districts, Wards and Precincts of the Kingdom, as follows:

ISLAND OF HAWAIL DESTRUCT OF HILD AND PUNA.

Finst Precisor-J. M. Lydgate, Chairman; E. W. Bernard, S. W. Pa.

SHOOND PRECISET - W. Kinney, Chairman; Kabaleohs, Paine. Taras Parcaser-D. Kamai, Chairman; W. W. Goodale, George Whittaker,

Former Pagarset-F. S. Lyman, Chairman; C. C. Kennedy, Daniel Porter, G.W. A. Hapai, D.

FIFTH PRECESST -J. E. Elderts, Chalconn; J. M. Enculia, Punicha.

DISTRICT OF RAIL.

First Precincy-George Timoseo, Chairman; Julius Monsarrat, S. Beke.

SECOND PRECISCY-J. H. S. Martin, Chairman;

J. D. Paris, Jr., Chairman; Stephen L. Desha, J. W. Kusimoku, DISTRICT OF NORTH KONA.

George McDongall, Chairman; Judge J. G. Chairman; D. Kailua, Kukamana-Boapilli, Geo. Clark. DISTRICT OF KOHALA.

FIRST PRECINCY-H. P. Woods, Chairman; W. W. Wright, W. J. Brodie, E. C. Bond, and J. W. Mosnsuii, SECOND PRECINCY-John Stapplebeen, Chairman; S. C. Lubian, Z. Pasciki:

DISTRICT OF HAMAKUA. First Precinct-W. A. Mio. Chairman; W. Herbert Parvis, Kanekuahiwi.

SECOND PRECINCY-R. A. Lyman, Chairman; Nakipi, W. H. Hickard, J. Marsden, J. R. Mills. THIRD PHECINOT-A. Lidgate, Chairman; Isaac Thompson, John Wilson.

ISLAND OF MAUL.

DISTRICT OF LABARYA AND KAANAPALL FIRST PRECINCY-D. Kahaulelle, Chairman; H. Dickenson, Thos. E. Evens. SECOND PRECINCY-D. H. Kaialillii, Chairman;

A. Wahinehooke, G. Kauhl. DISTRICT OF WAILUKE.

First Preciser - O. Nawahine, Chairman; G. W. R. King, J. Lanj. Second Precinct—Thos, W. Everett, Chairman; A. Barnes, A. N. Kepoikai, W. A. McKay, G. E. Richardson.

THIRD PRECISOR-W. F. Mossman, Chairman; F. L. Stolz, J. H. Stelling. FOURTH PRECINCY - M. Kealoha, Chairman; James Smyth, Charles Wilcox.

DISTRICT OF MAKAWAO.

Finst Pasciner-S. F. Chillingworth, Chairman; James Anderson, C. Copp. SECOND PRECINCY-C. H. Dickey, Chairman; E. Helekunihi, W. P. A. Brewet.

DISTRICT OF HANA. FIRST PRECINCE-P. Kamal, Chairman; P. M. Kaluna, C. Lake.

E. Lyons, W. H. Halstend. ISLAND OF MOLOKAL First Precincy-Kahaulello, Chairman; Ko-

pena, Kiha.
SECOND PRECINCT—R. W. Meyers, Chaleman; D. Kailua, Kukamana. ISLAND OF LANAL S. Kahoohalahala, Chairman; Lapaki Analu.

ISLAND OF OAHU. DISTRICT OF HONOLULU. Wand 1-M. P. Robinson, Chairman; A. P. Kalaukos, A. W. Carter.

Wand 2-F. Turril, Chairman; Pierre Jones. David Waiwalole WARD 5-W. L. Wilcox, Chairman; Rev. S Paninhi, Henry Kais.

Wand 4-Jno. Austin, Chairman: L. C. Ables, M. D. Monsarrat, F. Wundenberg, H. S. Kila. WARD 5-J A. Magoon, Chairman, J. Mahial Kanenkua, Wm. Unger, C. T. Rodgers, M. D. Ward 6-Geo. J. Ross, Chairman; M. J. de Freitas, Samuel Mahelona. Ward 7 - Frank Hustace, Chairman; S

Hookano, Frank Archer. Ward S-C. A. Brown, Chairman; G. K. Wilder, J. W. Kahalewai. Wand 9-J. W. Naukana, Chairman: - Ku. B.

DISTRICT OF EWA AND WALANAE. FIRST PRECINCY-Alex. J. Campbell, Chairman; A. Kauhi, John Kukishu. Second Precinct F. E. Atwater, Chairman; M. Mahelona A. Ahrens. DISTRICT OF WALALUA AND KOOLAULOA.

Frest Precisor-C. N. Kalama, Chaleman; J. Kaluhi.

DISTRICT OF ECOLAUPORO.

A. Kaulia, Chairman, M. Rose, Jus. Olds.

ISLAND OF KAUAL DISTRICT OF HANALES.

FIRST PRECINCY- C. Koelling, Chairman; J. Kakina. J. C. Long. SECOND PRECINCY-U. Bertleman, Chairman;

THUMP PRECINCY-G. C. Potter, Chairman; Samnel Hundley, G. Hoopil. DISTRICT OF LINCE AND KOLOA.

FIRST PRECINCY-S. W. Wilcox, Chairman: E. W. Purvis, S. Kain. SECOND PRECENCY-Jacob Hardy, Chairman; J.

W. Alapai, J. K. Burkett. THIRD PRECINCY-Alexander McBryde, Chairman; Jas. Neddles, J. Kaluna. DISTRICT OF WAINER AND NUBAU.

First Precinct-T. H. Gibson Chairman; L. H. Stolz, C. B. Hoffgard.

SECOND PRECINCY-Hans P. Faye, Chairman; David Kua, W. E. Smith. ISLAND OF NIIHAU.

THIRD PRECINCY-Geo. S. Gay, Chairman: J. Minister of Foreign Affairs. List of Boards of Inspectors of Elec-

tion Designated to Register Voters for Nobles.

In further pursuance with and acting under said authority, I do hereby designate the following named Boards of Inspectors in their reapective election districts of Election to be the Bearis of Inspectors to register voters for No

> ISLAND OF HAWAIL. District of Hills and Puna.

The Board appointed to be Inspectors of Election for the Fourth Precinct, viz:-P S Lyman, Hapai, D H Hitchcock.

District of Kan. The Board appointed to be Inspectors of Election for the Second Precinct, viz:-J R S Martin, Chairman; Edward Smith, L R Macomber.

District of South Kona. J D Paris, Jr. Chairman; Stephen L Desha, J W Kuaimoku-District of North Kona.

pill, George Clark. District of Kohaia.

tion for the First Precinct, viz:-H P Woods, Chairman; W W Wright, W J Brodle, E C. Bond

and J. W. Moanauli. District of Hamakua. The Board appointed to be Inspectors of Election for the Second Precinct, viz:-R A Lyman, Chairman; Nakipi, W.H. Rickard, J. Marsden, J.

ISLAND OF MAUL

District of Labains and Kaanapall.

The Board appointed to be Inspectors of Election for the First Precinct, viz:-D Kahaulello, Ohairman: H Dickenson, Thomas E Evans.

District of Walloku. The Board appointed to be Inspectors of Election for the Second Precinct, wiz: -T W Everett, Chairman; G E Richard son, A Barnes, A N Kepolksi, W A McKay.

District of Makawao. The Board appointed to be Inspectors of Elec Chairman; E Helekonihi, W P A Brewer.

District of Hann. The Board appointed to be Inspectors of Elec-

THAT A HAM OLA OR

tion for the First Precinct, via:- J Grunwald Chairman; John E Lyons, W H Halstead, Island of Moloksi and Lanal.

The Board appointed to be Inspectors of Election for the Second Precinct, viz:-R W Meyers,

ISLAND OF KAUAL

District of Hanalei. The Board appointed to be Inspectors of Election for the Third Precinct, viz :- G C Potter Chairman ; Samuel Hundley, G Hoopli. District of Libre and Koloa.

The Board appointed to be Inspectors of Election for the First Precinct, viz :- S W Wilcox, E W Purvis, S Kaiu. District of Walmen and Nilhan.

The Board appointed to be Inspectors of Election for the First Precinct, viz :- T H Glbsor Chairman : L H Stolz, C B Hoffgard. Honolulu, July 25, 1887.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

District of Honolulu. The Board appointed to be Inspectors of Election for the Fourth Ward, viz :- Ino. Austin. Chairman ; L. C. Ables, M. D. Monsarrat, F. Wundenberg, H. S. Kila.

District of Ews and Waisnne. The Board appointed to be Inspectors of Election for the First Precinct, viz :- Alex. J. Campbell, Chairman ; A. Kauhi, Joan Kukiahu, District of Wailua and Koolauloa.

The Board appointed to be Inspectors of Elec-tion for the Second Precinct, viz :- M. Dickson, Chairman ; E. S. Kimokeo, Frank Halstead. District of Koolsupoko. A. Kautia, Chairman; M. Rose, Jas. Olds. LORRIN A. THURSTON,

Notice

Minister of the Interior.

To Commissioners of Private Ways, Water Rights and Fences, and Agents to Take Acknowledg-This Department being informed that there are

numerous Vacancies in the Boards of Commissioners of Private Ways, Water Rights, Fences, SECOND PRECINCY-J Granwald, Chairman; John etc., caused by removal from the District for which they were appointed, and for other reasons: and it being desirable that the Record be revised and all Vacancies be Filled-therefore, all parties holding Commissions from the Interior Department as members of such Boards, and all Agents to Take Acknowledgments to Conveyances, etc., Notaries Public, Agents to Take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts, Agents to Grant Marriage Licenses and Agents or Lunas of Government Lands, are requested to forward to this Office the date of their Commission or Appointment, with such information as they may have in regard to Vacancies, at as early a date as possibie. All persons who are disqualified by law, or by change of residence, from holding any of such offices, are requested to so inform this Depart-

LORRIN A. THURSTON, Minister of Interior. Interior Office, Aug. 15, 1887. 1179 8t 12 3t

Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1887.

When Hawaii has had good government for a few years, Hawaiian citizenship will be regarded by the proudest son of the oldest civilization as good enough for him.

The Intermediate Report of the Minister of Finance for the fifteen months, from April 1, 1886 to June 30, 1887, will be found in a supplement accompanying this issue of the GAZETTE. The tables which form an appendix to the Report will be issued in pamphlet form in a few days to accompany it. The Minister's state ment discloses the reckless proceedings of the late administration, which, had they been allowed to continue in office, might have terminated in financial ruin. It will require the utmost caution and economy to place the finances on a safe and healthy basis, that will insure the public service be ing carried on without incurring an increased indebtedness. We shall refer again to this report in our next weekly issue.

THE reported death of Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, is generally believed to be incorrect, the only authority for it being one of the Congo natives, who probably received it from native sources. Still the fact that Stanley was in charge of what has been termed "a war-like expedition," comprising a force of several hundred men, part of them well armed, and that they were pushing their way through a country peopled with hostile tribes, to succor a friendly chief in the interior, may well raise suspicions that there is truth in the report of his death. When he made his first exploring voyage up the Congo, he came into collision every day with hostile tribes who tried to prevent him from going up the river. He ran the gauntlet, fighting where he must fight, and leaving many dead and wounded enemies behind him. He is a bold and stern commander, and in a hostile Chairman; C C Kennedy, David Porter, G W A | country like the Congo he may have found the odds against him, and been overpowered by an armed rabble, who were only too eager to take his life, and glory in their victory.

The Bulletin is on the right track in advocating monthly payments. Weekly settlements would be even better, promoting thrifty habits as George McDougall, Chairman; Judge J G Hoa- well as putting store-keepers in more certain command of their business. Is it not the case, however, that many The Board appointed to be Inspectors of Elec. retailers in Honolulu discourage short accounts or eash trade ! A purchaser coming with cash in hand has to pay prices as high as one who has to have a bill at the end of the month and who only, perhaps, pays in part or nothing then. Some cash stores, adopting the motto. "Quick sales and small profits," would make the credit system begin to wilt. Who is ready to strike out on such a new departure? Cash one-price stores elsewhere are popular and prosperous, especially when they make large advertising bills. What a lot of time and expense is wasted by our credit retailers in booking purchases, then in making out bills and issuing them by | tant to know something of the law rethe hand of the unwelcome collector? The buying by telephone is no obstacle to cash traffic, for a memorandum of each order's amount can be dum of the law regarding the ownership of products of judicial proceedings, and went on to judicial proceedings, and went on to cite Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, a predecessor of Lord Coleridge, in the ownership of products of judicial proceedings, and went on to judicial proceedings, and went on to cite Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, a predecessor of Lord Coleridge, in the ownership of products of judicial proceedings, and went on to judicial proceedings. the hand of the unwelcome collector? tion for the Second Precinct, vir -C H Dickey, stacle to cash traffic, for a memoran- change quotes one Judge Bennett

by him making an end of the trans-Admiral Tryon lately reported to the British Admiralty on the operations of H. B. M. S. Opal against the natives of the Solomon Islands. Re The Judge tells of a lady who recovered a thousand dollars damages from a man who interfered with her reaching over the line fence to gather cherries from her tree overhanging

garding the attempted murder of John Hornidge, boatswain of the Queensland labor vessel Young Dick, and the massacre of the crew of that vessel by natives of Malayta Island, the Admiral conveyed the opinion that the captain and crew risked their lives to obtain labor among natives well known to be treacherous and cruel. He says: "On the one hand, in the islands we have missionaries who are gradually establishing free and safe communication with the natives; on the other, we have men in pursuit of trade forcing themselves on natives, obtaining recruits by payment to head men, according to prevailing custom." In transmitting his report to the Admiralty, Admiral Tryon wrote: "It appears that while the Island of Malayta has been the scene of several similar cases, it is an island that is regarded as one of the best recruiting grounds. I fear that to disputes in the labor traffic and to the non-return of natives, and to former illegal acts, may be attributed the vast majority of the sad cases that occur."

Certain evil-minded persons are industriously spreading the report among the native Hawaiians that the Rifles were called out on the 30th of June by the haoles for the purpose of intimidating the King into signing the Constitution.

The King himself sent word ver bally to Col. V. V. Ashford, on the morning of the 30th, to turn out the Rifles, to guard against any possible breach of the peace. At Col. Ash ford's suggestion, the following written order was sent to him, upon the authority of which he acted, and the Rifles were called out accordingly: ACTING GOVERNOR OF OAHU OFFICE, ? June 30, 1887.

To the officer commanding Honolulu Rifles-Sir : Owing to the existing state of excitement you are hereby ordered to assemble the Honolulu Rifles, now under your command, at

You will further detail a guard to protect the Government buildings in case of emergencies, and to keep the peace.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, A. Rosa, Acting Governor, etc., etc.

Mr. Putnam, United States Consul General, has the following letter in the Advertiser, referring to remarks of that paper on an interview it contained with him. This letter makes it very clear that a former United States Government decided that its citizens did not lose their rights by accepting the privileges of Hawaiian denization :-

EDITOR ADVERTISER-Sir: In your kind comments this morning on my crude statement to your reporter of my opinion regarding the effect the oath under the new Con-stitution will have upon the status of Ameryou say that the main question-the right of voting in the States on returning-is not touched by Mr. Frelinghuysen's decision. I think your in-ference is wrong. The United States only extends its protection in foreign lands to American citizens. On Mr. Jones' applica-tion, the only question was his citizenship whether taking of the denization oath was an abjuration of citizenship in the States. The Department said it was not, and that Mr. Jones was entitled to the protection of his home government because he was an American citizen. Now, what is citizenship? Without referring to legal terms, I quote the definition of Webster, which is accepted as authority in English speaking nations: "Citi-zen-A person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of voting for public officers, and who is qualined to fill offices in the gift of the people." As this decision is to the effect that the denization oath does not affect an American's citizenship, then he retains his right to the fermion of the control of th right to the franchise as he does to protec-

Advices from France, by late mails, possess more than usual interest. The national celebration in Paris, July 14. in commemoration of the fall of the Bastile, was observed in an orderly manner. The French papers highly compliment the people for the good sense shown in restraining from everything of a disturbing nature. There were a few isolated manifestations, but they were of no political importance. The German Embassy in Paris was well guarded. There was no appearance of troops in front of the building, but a body of cavalry was kept on the alert and moving in the vicinity from early morn until midnight. It is reported that Count von Munster, the German Ambassador at Paris, was receiving many appeals for help against outrages said to be perpetrated against the Germans. The sufferers are, in the main, skilled workmen, who find employment in every manufacturing center of France. These appeals were made the subject of diplomatic representation to Mons. Flourens, the French Foreign Minister, who has made a verbal promise to interfere, and to use every power of the government to prevent assaults the Germans in future. The German Consulates at Bordeaux and Rouen report several street attacks upon Germans in those cities, and the Bordeaux Consul complains that the windows of his residence have been smashed. It seems hardly possible that this state of things can continue without leading to open rupture, but every one will hope that a peaceful solution may be arrived at.

Trees grow with extreme rapidity in this country, the branches of some species attaining an enormous spread, as it were, just while you are watching them. Therefore it becomes impor

carried with the goods by the deliv- tion of many authorities, that "If a "it was now well established that ery messenger, the money collected support and nourishment from his soil, he has no right to any of the fruit which hangs over the line; and if he attempts by force to prevent you from picking it, he is liable for an assault and battery,"

> his ground. She had sustained some bruises on her arm in a scuffle arising her from picking the fruit. The judge adds: "If your fruit falls into your neighbor's lot, you have, I think, an implied license in law to go and pick it up, doing him an unavoidable damage. If, however, a fruit tree stands directly in the division line, and is what is called 'a line free,' both parties own the tree and fruit in the tree, or seriously injure it, without being responsible to the other." it is dangerous business to attempt the first party's garden plot. The person "doing so may possibly find himself inside the county jail for a twelve months, where the rooms are apt to be small and not always very clean! The safer way in such cases is to cut off the limbs which hang over your side, or dig down and cut off the roots, which, undoubtedly you have a legal right to do; but it would not be safe to use the limbs them to your own use, but you have to pay their value more or less.

Freedom of the Press-

In the weekly Gazerre of August 9th was published the official report of the opinion of the Supreme Court, by Chief Justice Judd, on the case of contempt of Court against Mr. R. J. Creighton, editor of the Advertiser, who was charged with that offense for having published the full text of a bill in equity, while the case was pending against Mr. L. Aholo, late Minister of the Interior. It will be remembered that the bill in equity was published without comment, a copy having been placed at the disposal of the Advertiser reporter in the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court. In the opinion of the Court, "publica tions which tend to affect, hinder, or obstruct the administration of justice while it is in process of administra-tion are reprehensible." At the same time it was admitted that it could not be said, in Mr. Creighton's case, that the "publication was an attempt to influence the mind of the Justice who was to hear the cause. * * * But it is calculated to prejudice the public concerning the merits of the case then pending, and clearly falls within the rule." Upon these grounds the Court found the respondent guilty, and mulcted him in costs, as sufficient

punishment. The above recapitulation of the judgment of the Supreme Court is made for the purpose of reviewing it in the light of a recent decision of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, of England, in a matter of exactly the same purport. A report of the decision in question is given on page 2 in this week's issue. Lord Coleridge applies the principle "that communications are privileged which are made in good faith to persons having a legitimate interest in the information sought, and where the persons by whom the communications are made stand in such a relation to those to whom they are made as to render the making of the communications a reasonable duty." It will be noticed that the criterion, as to what are privilege communications, is, according to this decision, the same that governs cases of libal. Mr. Hatch contended for this point in behalf of Mr. Creighton in the hearing before our Supreme Court, but Justice Preston took issue with him in that regard. Lord Denman, who con curred with Lord Coleridge, main tained that a journalist was doing his duty in exposing public wrongs, and the Chief Justice emphasized this conclusion by saying that the person who exposes such wrongs "does a great

ublic service." Now, the opinions of these eminent jurists appear to be identical with the grounds taken by Mr. Creighton in his answer to the rule to show cause why he should not be placed in con tempt, and by his counsel in pleading. In his answer, the respondent (we quote the Advertiser's phonographic report of the hearing), "denies that the publication in question was in tended to prejudice the public with respect to the interests of said cause, or to prejudice or impair said Aholo's rights to a just and impartial de cision, or to embarrass, impede or obstruct the course of justice therein; * * that said abstract was pub lished merely as a matter of news in which the public was interested: * * * that said abstract was published in good faith, and concerned the official acts of a public officer of which the public had the right to be informed."

Mr. Hatch, counsel for the respondent, said that the opposing counsel had been driven in support of his motion to the position that nothing could be published at any time respecting any action at law until after the trial. "He thought that position went altogether to far, and that the authorities. cited were authorities which went far beyond what the courts in modern times would hold were the same questions submitted to them." He referred to times when the courts prevented any true publication of a report of

tree stands wholly on your land, al- faithful and fair reports, even if indithough some of the roots extend into vidual character did suffer thereby, the soil of your neighbor and derive were privileged, and the publisher was neither civilly nor criminally responsible." Counsel further on said. "If there was no intention to prejudice, but merely a fair statement, he failed to see where the contempt came in even in the case of a private individual. The opposite counsel had ar gued that a party is entitled to pro tection against the publication of charges against him. If that principle were followed out to its logical conclusion it would prevent the publication of evidence in the course of a out of the man's attempt to prevent trial." These views are exactly in ac cord with the decision of the Queen's Bench Division herein cited.

According to the decision of the Ha waiian Supreme Court, the local newspapers are committing contempt of court every day, in their recording of judicial proceedings in different courts, while in various stages of progress. This is a position that, on recommon, and neither can cut down | flection, it is to be hoped their Honors will see their way clear to abandon. As the committal of Mr. Creighton Judge Bennett goes on to say that for contempt was not based on any statute, but entirely on the decisions to poison or secretly kill a neighbor's of foreign courts, the Court would be tree, that casts a baneful shade over | doing no more than justice to reconsider its opinion, unless they hold the authorities they cited to be more worthy of respect than the English High Court of Justice. Indeed, our Supreme Court, in its own opinion, conceded the point that the publication in question was not calculated to prejudice the mind of the Court try ing the pending case. It is prejudice in the public mind that the Justices seek to guard against, but here we for firewood, or otherwise convert have the most eminent authority known for the position that such a publication as that made by respondent, is a "great public service." An able and venerable judge, pre-

siding over the trial of a libel suit, brought against a correspondent of a paper published by the present writer. strongly affirmed the principle that a journalist was performing his highest duty when he exposed public wrongs, taking on himself the responsibility for whatever injury might thereby be inflicted upon individuals. The case, too, was somewhat analogous to the recent contempt case here, for the alleged libel consisted in charging a suitor in court with perjury and with tampering with the grand jury, he being the officer of court having the grand jurors in keeping, while they were deciding on an indictment charging him with perjury and fraud. The libel was pretty thoroughly justified, but a tender-hearted jury gave the plaintiff one dollar damages, thus probably saving him from the penitentiary. The judge did not look upon the publication in the light of contempt, although it made grave charges against an individual at once a suitor and an officer in the court; but left the whole question of privilege to depend upon the issue of the plea of justification set up by the despondent fendant.

We have called the attention of our readers, and more especially of the legal fraternity, to this recent decision in England, in order that the full report of the case may be obtained, if desired, to ascertain what may be the grounds on which it is based, and the rule established in cases of contempt, in which precedents form the only

Waianae and Anti-Reform

A mass meeting was held at Waianae on Wednesday evening at five o'clock, and consisted almost wholly of native Hawaiians. The Rev. J. Kekahuma presided, Mr. Rawa-loa was secretary and Mr. Samuel Andrews; interpreter.

The political issues of the day were discussed, after a fashion, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed, the whole affair being as our correspondent expressed it, a first-class exhibition of gas, resticulation and flowing language.

The first speaker called was Moses Mahe lona, who said that he was one of the candidates for Representative. Also, that we all were now in a new era under the new Constitution, and that we were not acquainted with it; that it had been thrust upon us and with it; that it had been thrust upon us and pushed into our eyes. Matters would appear in the next Legislature of most grave importance, and that he would show them what he should do if he was sent by the native votes to that body. He asked if they thought the new Constitution was all O. K. He thought it was full of defects and tangled no this know, that the king had be treated. up into knots; that the King had no power under it, and was standing unclothed and bare, and like a picture hanging on the wall. Sec. 29 of the new Constitution was good. Sec. 48 relating to the King's power was all wrong and he desired the King's power to be supreme and that the measures voted for in the Legislature might be vetoed. And he would represent this point if elected. He be-lieved in reducing the tax on property and making it % and % per cent.

Mr. John Colburn was the next speaker called for by the chair. He said that this was the first time he had appeared before them as a candidate and wished to be excused if he made mistakes in talking the native language. Some of them knew his platform while some did not. The present was the time for the people to choose their candidate. An old Constitution had been taken away and a new one given and signed by the King on July 7, 1887. Upon the 30th of June the natives first knew that there was trouble ahead. There were many assembled here who think that the new Constitution is better than the old for the reason that they had now the power to choose nobles as welf as representatives. The present dinistry so long at they worked on an economical basis would be supported by him, until the country should get upon a good footing.

Kabulu was the next speaker. He said that he was candidate for representative at present. The man to be elected must have love for his country or eige he was of no account. All nations, the United States, Germany, France, etc., respected their respective flags. Lose of country cannot be bought and sold. A chief should always bear respect and also be an honorable man. Look at Germany and see bow her people love their aged Emperor. We must respect our King. A great work lay before us. We are body and soul bound as in a bag to support the new Constitution. Bagged! Bagged! [Loud applace.] You had better be put in prison than to be Kabulu was the next speaker. He said that You had better be put in prison than to be bound by the new Constitution and take the oath. As soon as you do, you are sold. If they had not been so fast about taking away the old, it would have been better. Choose him or not, he could not be bought or sold.